### THE EPICURE'S ALLIES.

ARTIFICIAL BREEDING OF TERRAPIN.

A CURIOUS EXPERIMENT TO SUPPLY THE MARKET FROM PLEASURE BAY INSTEAD OF TEXAS. Terrapin is one of the luxuries of the table In this city; yet few person are aware of the difficulty of getting a full supply in order to satisfy the demand the market. Those who catch terrapin have to hunt for them as far south as Galveston, Texas, although Bavannah, Ga., and Charleston, S. C., furnish supplies Bome very fine terrapin are caught in the Chesapeake Bay; but very few of them come to this market, as they are eagerly purchased at Baltimore, where they have been sold as high as \$45 per dozen. In order to get anything like a supply for the New-York market, a leading wholesale fish dealer found it necessary, several years ago, to lay in a stock during the Summer, at which time, In consequence of their voracity, the terrapin are more pasily caught, than to wait for Winter when they lie dormant in the mud and sand at the bottom of the water, and consequently are not so easily found. As it was necessary to preserve the terrapin alive, he caused a large pen to be constructed on the shore of Pleasure Bay, near Long Branch. This pen is about 100 feet square, constructed with a fence of planking 8 inches wide, 2} inches thick, and of ordinary length. These planks were driven down into the sand and mud so as to leave two-thirds of the inclosure under water. with about 8 feet of water at the deepest part. The bottom and shore was artificially constructed so as to give It a gradual slope, and the shore was made of white sea sand, while the bed of the pen was composed of ordinary sea sand and mud. Here for three or four years past the fish dealer stored his terrapin, sometimes having as many as 10,000 terrapin in the pen at one time. The narrow spaces between the planks allowed the water always to be in a proper condition for the preservation of the life of shell fish. About two years ago the proprietor of the pen noticed that the terrapin were in the habit of faying their eggs in the white sand on the shore of the pen; but such was the nature of the place that the eggs were continually being destroyed through one terrapit digging up the eggs laid by another and from other causes. If, while digging a hole to lay its own eggs, one terrapin came upon those of another, it would be almost certain to break the shell, and then the contents would be caten, so rapacious are they. Again, at the very high tides the water of the bay would cover the whole bed and shore of the inclosure, and the eggs would also be destroyed in that manner, as they will not hatch after been soaked with water. The few that were hatched out from among the several thousand eggs that had been laid by the terrapin were almost instantly destroyed by the older and larger animals, immediately upon the young terrapin's attempting to reach the water; consequently nothing resulted from the laying of the eggs, and the raised expectations of the proprietor of the pen were blighted. He had observed, however, a fact which afterwards became useful, namely, that after depositing the eggs the parent terrapin cared nothing more for them, leaving the process of hatching to be done by the warmth of the earth and the sun; and the idea was suggested that, with proper attention and observation, an artificial breeding place for terrapin might be constructed, and be attended with success. Watching the terrapin while they were laying egra, he ascertained that if the eggs were laid too near the surface of the sand, the heat of the sun would dry them up, and render them entirely lifeless. The terrapin with its hind feet, generally digs a hole nearly as deep as its body is long, and having deposited the egg, fills up the hole again. When the egg is hatched the young terrapin scratches its way out to the surface, and then seeks the water. In order, therefore, to make the artificial breeding successful, these eggs had first to be preserved from injury. The enterprising proprietor therefore constructed, jury. The enterprising proprietor therefore constructed, about a year ago, a second pen on the same plan as the one described, but further thing and on marshy ground. This pen is about 4e feet square, and has a sluice or ditch which allows the water of the bay to run in and our, and yet always leaves a depth of six feet of water in the inclusare as the deepest part. This pen was also constructed with a sherving bed and shore, and one-third of the inclusure was so arranged that it consisted of dry sea-sand. The sandy slore of the larger pen was then raked daily and the eggs were taken from the hiding sea-sand. The samy source of the larger per was the hiding places. With as little delay as possible those eggs were transferred to the second pen, and then planted in regular rows to about the depth of the length of a full-sized terrapm's body. When The TRIBUNE reporter visited transferred to the second pen, and then phanted in regalar rows to about the depth of the length of a full-sized terrapin's body. When The Thibune reporter visited this breeding pen, the shore rescubled a sandy garden spot in which a gardener had been planting bulbs or seeds, and had marked the spots with little sticks. At Lais time there were about 5,000 eggs which had been planted, and the proprietor was very anxious to see the results of his experiment. At about the beginning of September his enterprise gave tokens of success, for late one evening he was aroused by an attendant, who informed him that the eggs had begun to hatch out. With a lantern he visited the place, and there saw that the young terrapin had taken to the water, where they could remain undisturbed, as no other shell fish had been placed therein. The young terrapin appeared to be healthy, and as other eggs were subsequently hatched out, each day added to their number. The proprietor has endeavored to make proper prevision for the profession of the young terrapin until the Winter, and if they safely pass through it, a new source of production will have been discovered that may make in time this harbor a point of terrapin supply instead of terrapin

consumption.

It has been estimated by several persons that a terrapin requires about ten years in which to mature; but the proprietor of the artificial breeding-pens bedieves that he will be compousated for his hasors much sooner. As he intends next year to adopt the same course as during the past summer, in order to prevent next Summer's natething from being destroyed by that of this Sammer, another maind pen is to be constructed, on the saore of which while planted as many ergs as can be obtained. The size of this third pen will greatly depend on the saccess attenting the work of the past Summer. The prospect of an immediate return for the outlay is very remote indeed; but if the enterprise is as successful as the first attempt gives promise of, there is very little doubt but that in a few years a continual supply of terrapin can be obtained without fishermen being compelied to fund for them as far away as Texas. The larger terrapin pen presented a very ourious spectacle at the time of the reporter's visit. Summer is the feeding time of the terrapin, and they are generally very voracious. Fish, claims, and crabs were supplied to them as food, and the throwing of a single crab or camon to the shore hear the water was enough to bring two or three handred of the creatures out upon the shore. Moving the hand two or three times through the water brought at least a hundred heads to the surface. This arose from the fact that they had become quite used to the pan of being fed; consequently little trouble was experienced in calching some of these curious looking crostures. As the rood, they appear most to enjoy can be had easily in the vieintly, the cost of maintaining the pein has been and will still be comparatively smail; while the revenue, should the scheme prove even moderately successing, will be very great, as good fat terrapin will easily bring in files market from \$8 to \$15 per dezen, and a rady sale can always be obtained for Epergranal and the action. on.

# FREEZING FISH FOR WINTER USE.

A CULIOUS PROCESS AND A LARGE TRADE-HOW FRESH SALMON CAN BE HAD IN COLD WEATHER. Many of the citizens of New-York and its vicinity are not aware of the means that have to be adopted in order to supply them with rare and delicate fish during the Winter months; especially when navigation is closed, and the usual means of obtaining supplies are shut off. This work of preserving fresh fish by freezing them has lately become almost a trade in itself, and the majority of the large dealers in fish are interested in it. The establishments chosen for carrying on the work are on Front and Day-sts., the principal one being on the former street, and the greater portion of the labor is performed in the early morning before most people are out of their beds. A reporter of THE TRIBUNE visited the freezing-houses lately and watched the progress of the work of freezing fish for Winter use.

During the Summer months, and especially at that period when those who can, generally forsake the city for country homes, a large quantity of very fine fish is brought to the New-York market over and above the amount consumed, and the result would be a great waste of food, were not some plan adopted for preserv-ing it from decomposition. This is especially true of such valuable fish as salmon, of which large quantities often arrive in the Summer; while during the Winter months it is very difficult to obtain a supply. Some practical plan for the preservation of salmon in good condition for Winter use had long been the aim of many of the old fish dealers, and after awhile a scheme was adopted for freezing the fish, and keeping it frozen until required for actual use. In order to carry this out it became necessary to build gigantic freezers or refrigerators, and to construct them in such a way that during the hottest day of Summer the temperature within them would not rise above the freezing point, and even be kept much lower. The reporter, finding that the Frontst. establishment was the largest one in the trade, therefore visited it during the hours set apart for freezing fish. On the morning in question the finest salmon were selected from a supply that had just arrived, and the fish were removed promptly from the vessels to the house in question, where each fish was cleaned and then prepared for freezing. The whole house is required for the business-the first floor from floor to ceiling-the whole width and depth of the house being turned into a gigantic freezer, with openings from the top or second floor. This refrigerator is divided into three sections, capable of being subdivided into six apartments or boxes. The walls are made of zine, each apartment having a second or inner wall of the same metal, leaving several mobes between the two walls. A number of obspaces to pass into the inner chamber, in which the fish are stored. In the roof of the freezer (or floor of the second story), are about forty oblong holes, 12 inches loug by four inches broad, through which ice and rock | favored than The Thibuns. A local paper, The Seaside

salt, ground together in a mill, can be poured until the spaces between the walls are filled. These holes are so constructed that one or more apartments may be kept under the influence of the freezing mixture, without having to waste material on unoccupied chambers. During the season, however, six chambers are generally required, over 100,000 pounds of fish, mostly salmon or some other equally expensive fish being stored in a frozen state. To keep these spartments at the prope emperature, over a ton and a quarter of ice and from 12

to 14 bushels of salt are used daily. The fish having been properly cleaned on the upper floors of the building, they were next placed in freezing-pans; that is, the fish were laid in the lower pan and a second once put over them. The pans were then com-pletely covered with ground ice and salt, and the atosphere kept away from both fish and pans. In the course of about an hour the fish were found to have been frozen. A large number of pans had to be thus employed on the morning in question, and the labor having been properly divided among those engaged in it, the process of cleaning, "panning," freezing, and unpanning" went on steadily. When "unpanned," the frozen fish were taken to one of the chambers of the freezer. The constant handling of the freezing mixture in the upper rooms has somewhat reduced the temperature of that part of the building; but yet it gave no idea of that of the inner chambers of the freezer. On the reporter's descending by the man-hois into the chamber, it became necessary to carry a lantern, and the first thing that attracted attention was the glistening side of the small apartment. The walls and roof were covered to the depth of over half an inch with a white irost, hard, and only to be removed from the zine by rough pressure. On the floor of the chamber lay a number of frozen ilsh, of large size and fine appearance, but so stiff had they become that no impression could be made upon them, even when one took the head and tail in each hand and endeavored to break them across the knee. The next thing that attracted the attention of the reporter was the extreme cold, and on looking at the thermometer he saw that it marked 12°. The keeper of the freezer said that it was possible to get the temperature down to 16°, although from 12° to 13° was low enough for practical purposes. Fish that had been kept in the chamber for over six months had been sold in the market at a very high price, and en one occasion a lot of fish was kept eleven months, and was then equal to fresh fish when cooked after the frost had been taken out.

The supply of fish having been found on the morning in question to be larger than the plan of freezing by pan could dispose of, a larger but equally satisfactory system of freezing was adopted. One of the rear sections had been fitted up with shelves, on which was laid the prepared fish after the spaces between the wails of the chambers had been filled with ground ice and sait. When the shelves had been filled with ground ice and sait, when the shelves had been filled with ground ice and sait, when the shelves had been filled with ground ice and sait, when the shamer had been filled with ground ice and sait, when the chambers had been filled with ground ice and sait. When the shamer had been filled with ground the chambers hear err in the upper rooms has somewhat reduced the temperature of that part of the building; but yet it gave no

close of navigation.

## MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

CLOSE OF THE CAMP-MEETING-PECULIARITIES OF THE NEIGHBORING WATERING PLACES-OAK BLUFFS, KATAMA AND NONQUIT.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] MARTHA'S VINEYARD, Sept. 2.—Camp-meeting has broken up, and those who ministered to its in-fluences and valued its experiences, who in the years past sought here in a complete isolation from the world-in a simple tent-life beyond the limits of the city, something like that of the Israelites of old-to renew their Christian life, have departed with a final band-shaking and god-speed. With them, too, has gone that restraint, that feeling which as in church keeps tongue and hand quiet, which spread from the "big tent" in the center of the camp-ground, even beyond the fence which separates the godly from the profane, and hushed the music and stopped the amusement for some distance around. This encroachment of sight-seers and pleasureseekers-not such as come and go away in a day, but but such as really build themselves houses at the very gate; who come for pleasure, and build seaside cottages, or for profit and open hotels and curiosity shops—has been a topic of much discussion among the spiritual leaders of the camp-meeting for several years the older persons, as detracting very much from the benefits to be derived from the meeting, as leading the minds of the younger members from the one topic; keeping them from services; in short, as an instance of | condition of average prosperity is not anticipated before at all events, whether for good or not, rendered entirely vold the original object or rather means to the object, that of seclusion. STRANGERS ATTRACTED TO CAMP-MEETING.

Of late years—and this year the feeling is more marked—the leading ones have accepted as a virtue that which has been forced upon them. Instead of cultivating the old—it almost seems selfish now—feeling of working for their own exclusive good, they have begun to understand this out-door work as being bounded by a wider line-the regeneration of their unbidden visitors. They say that among those who thus come to them are many who would never set foot inside the church door, but who, attracted by the novelty and freshness of their services, accept seats where they can hear preachers inspired by the close contact of nature, where they can listen to some trembling girl, perhaps, relate a new-born experience, or to the hardly audible prayer of some one unused to such efforts. Then, too, when at the intervals of common worship the circle is filled with the sound of psalm-singing from the surrounding church-tents, mingled with lower, though not ess earnest, tones of prayer, the effect is wondrous in chasing away unruly feelings and softening the hearts of those who come as spectators only. Many, they claim, are brought through these influences into the fold who could have been reached in no other way. So now they welcome all of any denomination or no denomination. only asking that if they cannot join they at least will not disturb the devotions. One thing is depiored; that is the diminution of the number of church-tents, those canvas houses where a whole congregation was gathered year after year under one roof, joining together in wor ship, and where the continued living together during the meeting encouraged all in their professions. This social element, which has been so powerful an agent, has been much destroyed by the scattering of families in cottages. But it is regretted as a necessary consequence of the growth of the meeting, not of the influx

OAK BLUFFS AS A WATERING PLACE. But now that camp-meeting has broken up and the odor of sanctity has drifted away, the influence of the watering place which lives at its gates has gained the ascendency. There is no restriction now, except that which comes from the stringent liquor law of Massachusetts, and that is not always observed. Oak Bluffs, as the sea-side watering place is named, has many capa bilities for amusing those who make a Summer stay here. In the first place, there is no watering place which can boast of so many cottages, Liliputian most of them in size, though some approach the cottages of Newport in elegance, but generally luxuriantly furnished; some bowered among trees remarkable more for their number than hight and thus carrying out the resemblance to a growing Liliput, while others nearer the bluff command a spiendid view of Vineyard Sound and the dim shore of Cape Cod, with the never-ending fleet of passing vessels. It may be said that these cottages increase in size in accordance with the distance from the camp-ground fence. About a dozen hotels, of which the Sea View House stands out in bold relief beyond all the others, provide all needed accommodation for transient visitors, and at no previous season have done as well as during this Summer. From the Sea View House and surrounding it extends a broad plank promenade in each direction along the bluff which over-hangs the water. This affords a fund of pleasure, for here, near the dock, these dwellers by the sea can watch the incoming and outgoing steamers. Further down more watchers than bathers being present, though the water is always warm-so it is said, and the Gulf Stream is dragged in to prove the assertion-and the suri always gentle. Fishing is good, and boats for that purpose and for pleasure sailing are always at hand. It is true that there is very little to show in the way of driving, for one cannot dig very deep in the soil here without reaching sand, and the sand is always uppermost in the roads. Music greets the arrival of every boat, and concerts and balls are given every few evenings at the Sea View. The local and Boston and New-York papers are on hand every day, and none is more

Gazette, is published by A. S. Anthony on the grounds during the season, and furnishes all the gossip of the

Oak Bluffs is truthfully a watering place for the people; not like the resorts which are more famous as the Summer haunts of moneyed men. There are many here, well known from rank or riches, but there is no show, no emulation in dress or otherwise. seems bent on the enjoyment of the hour. Even the more stilted life of the hotels is covered up and overrun by the crowd of people who flock in, for weeks before and some time after the main event, the camp-meeting. Another element of this place, especially among the cottage residents, born of the gregarious nature of the camp-meeting, is the social feeling. There are no marked boundary lines between the cottages to keep each family from knowing its neighbors; so the social intercourse much resembles that of a country town where all are acquainted.

THE ATTRACTIONS OF KATAMA AND MONQUIT. Oak Bluffs is in a measure the offspring of speculation. The land on which it is situated was bought up by a company, that sold it in lots, after laying it out in an effective and picturesque manner. So well were their plans seconded that now very little land is left in their possession. Many lots which they sold uniformly for \$100 are now held at \$1,500. The natural result has been too are now held at \$1,600. The natural result has been the formation or planning of other resorts in the neighborhood, just as the success of this camp-meeting stimulated the formation of others all through the country. One of these resorts which already has attained local notoricty is Katama. This is situated upon the ocean side of Martha's Vineyard, about ten miles from Oak Biuffs, and is connected with it by one of the narrowest of narrow-gauge ratiroads. Here a few cottages have been built, though not upon the diminutive plan of the camp-ground. A fine hotel-Mattakesett Lodge-under the direction of Mr. Stumpke, and with D. W. Merritt as clerk, is filled with Summer boarders. Prequent balls, pienics, and daily clam-bakes, in their exclusive perfection of roasted soft clams, not the tough specimens known in New-York, but with roasted green corn and potatoes, attract many from the camp-ground. Katama is a new place, but easy communication by radicoad and boat is rapidly making its pleasures known. On one side is the ocean. On two other sides is the arm of the sea which used to separate the main island from the ring of sand, inclosing a shallow lagoon, which forms the eastern extremity of Martha's Vineyard, but is now closed at one end with the sam heaped up by the sunf. On the other side siretches away a level moor, occasionally broken by groves of trees stunted by the rough Winter weather. Bowling and billiards, in addition to the other amusements, are at hand. Among the many visitors registered here are J. W. Harper and family of New-York. W. D. Bishop of Bridgeport, N. Wheeler of sewing-machine fame, S. Borden of Fall River, and J. K. Taylor of Boston.

Another new enterprise, not so nearly connected with the camp-ground, but on the road to it, is Nonquit, named from an oid Indian designation of a recf near by, the Bare Kweed Rokes. Here the same spirit of speculation has prompted the purchase and laying out of about 500 acres of iand, the binding of a hotel containing about 40 rooms, and the inauguration the formation or planning of other resorts in the neigh-

CONDITION OF TRADE IN PHILADELPHIA.

A GRADUAL REVIVAL-MOST KINDS OF BUSINESS SLOWLY RECUPERATING-NO EXPECTATION OF BRISK TIMES BEFORE SPRING. PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7 .- Our merchants have abandoned their hopes of a rapid transition from the Summer prostration to a heavy Fall trade, and have settled down upon the belief that business will pick up slowly. Some consolation for their disappointment doing. The speculative class among their customers has almost disappeared, leaving the slow and sure men, who are cautious buyers, but who pay for what the get. They orders received by the wholesale houses are much lighter than at the same scason in former years, but they are steadily coming in, and afford a trustworthy indication that the business now doing by retailers is a healthy one, which may be expected to increase from month to month. Prices are still low, and the market for all commodities well-stocked. The common prediction of leading merchants is that there will be a small advance in prices, and that a moderately busy season will be experienced, beginning much later than usual and continuing correspondingly longer, the resson for this being that buyers are excessively cautious, and postpone their purchases until they are sure that they are running no risks. A moderate activity prevails in the dry goods trade in filling small orders who come for pleasure, and build seaside or for profit and open hotels and curiosity as been a topic of much discussion among the leaders of the camp-meeting for several years that been looked upon, especially by some of persons, as detracting very much from the be derived from the meeting, as leading the the younger members from the one topic; then from services; in short, as an instance of acity in evil works of the arch-enemy. It has not, whether for good or not, rendered entirely Prices are firm, but are still about 10 per cent lower than last season. In woolen goods there is a prospast. It has been looked upon, especially by some of the older persons, as detracting very much from the specialty, is rapidly recovering, prices being firm and turing purposes makes the coal business continue flat, but as prices are controlled by an all-powerful mo nopoly, the public get no benefit in the way of concesns. Some improvement is noticeable in the bool trade, but the demand is chiefly for school books. The publishers are still very cautious in putting new mis-cellaneous works upon the market. In concluding a careful review of the present conditions of trade and of the signs of the times, The Press of to-day says:

the signs of the times, The Press of to-day says:

Jobbers are sanguine of an active and unusually safe trade during the next three months. The fact that buyers cannot be manced to make large parchases shows that they do not care to order any more than they are certain of being able to pay for, and the fact that while the orders are small they come in quite as rapidly as they can be conveniently fitted, shows that stocks are light all over the country and that it is only necessary to restore confidence, and thus ease the money market, to bring in a Spring trade of unusual activity.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMP-MEETING.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Sept. 10 .- The attendance at the Temperance Camp-Meeting to-day was very large, and trains heavily loaded came in from every direction. The women from New-York and the West are earnestly at work, and their efforts are meeting with astonishing success. At the prayer-meeting this morning 500 signatures to the pledge were obtained. An in-tense interest has been excited and earnest workers are pouring in from all quarters of the country. A temperance revival has been set on foot, which bids fair to anco revival has been set on foot, which bids fair to surpass anything yet seen in New-England. The "Crusaders" of New-York and Brooklyn held a meeting on the Beach this morning, kneeling on the sea sand, and joining in praise and prayer. The meeting was a very enthusiastic one. During its progress a band of Shakers from Airred made their appearance, and the Crusaders and Shakers joined hands and sang "We will gather at the river." At 10 o'clock an experience meeting was held in the grove, and many reformed men related their struggles in overcoming intemperance. A large andience took part in the meeting.

AN ALLEGED POSTAL OUTRAGE.

The self-sought examination of G. B. Tunison, the Superintendent of Station L, in Harlem, who is charged by Walter Gibson with burning 130 copies of The Harlem Local, which had been sent to him to transmit through the mail, was resumed yesterday before Commissioner Betts, and W. H. Pierce, a discharged clerk of Station L and a witness in behalf Gibson, was subjected to a very long cross-examination. In his direct examination, on Wednesday, Pierce stated that he saw Tunison take the papers in question, "an armful at a time, and burn them in the stove." He said yesterday that the papers were inclosed in envelopes; that he did not "see the headings on them," but that he was satisfied that they were the papers which had been brought from Gibson's office. On his direct examation, Pierce also testified that the papers were burned in March, 1873. To show that he had contradicted himself on a very important point, an affidavit made by him, stating that they were burned in February of that year, was put in evidence. Pierce explained the dis-crepancy by saying that he had made a mistake in giving the date in the affidavit. He then said that if had not been discharged from Station L, he didn't "know whether or not" he "would have told Gibson that the papers had been burned." He also stated that

that the papers had been burned." He also stated that his relations with Tunison were friendly, and almost immediately afterward said that he "did not like Tunison's actions," and wanted, therefore, to get away from the station where he was.

Mr. Gibson testified that when Pierce told him that the papers had been burned, he did not believe him; that it was some time before he made up his mind that the story was true, and that when he had done so he wrote Tunison a letter, in which he demanded \$200 as "real, not exemplary, damages" for burning his papers.

At the close of Gibson's cross-examination, which elicited nothing new, Mr. Killian, counselfor Tunison, moved for his discharge, on the ground that the compilainant had not made out a probable cause. The Commissioner denied the motion, and adjourned the examination till 2 p. m. to-day.

Miss Haines and Mile, de Janon, 7 Gramercy Park will reopen their school for young ladies and children on Sept. 24, and their Kindergarten on Oct. I. These ladies design establishing a class for boys who will be taught some of the "occupations" of the Kinder-garten, with gymnastics, reading, writing, arithmetic, and object lessons.

## THE COURTS.

AN EXPRESS COMPANY LITIGATION. A DECISION IN A COMPLICATED CASE. The suits brought by the trustees and, from

time to time, by stockholders of the old Adams Express Company have been so fully reported in The TRIBUNI that a brief history of the origin of litigation will serve as an introduction to the conclusion of the last of the suits in an opinion rendered by Judge Barrett of the Supreme Court yesterday on a motion made in the cause of Dinsmore et al. agt. Adams et al. At the break-ing out of the civil war, the old Adams Express Company sold to Mr. Plant the Southern portion of business, nominally for \$300,000, but really for at least \$500,000, and Plant reorganized the Southern business under the name of the Southern Express Company After the close of the war, when the Adams Express Company had been newly organized, three of the stockholders, the Einstein Brothers, brought suit, claiming that the transfer of the Southern business to Plant wa merely nominal, and intended to protect the property, and that the assets of the Southern portion ought to be included in the distribution of assets to the stock-holders of the old Adams Express Company. The trustees of the old Adams Express Company contested the claim, and it was compromised. After this, the trustees of the old company, resolving to prevent simflar suits, brought what is termed "an omnibus suit" against all the stockholders of the old company to compel an accounting as to the distributive assets of the old company, and they sent out a circular to a great number of the stockholders proposing that they should appear by the counsel of the trustees. Many of the stockholders acted upon this suggestion. An accounting was had, and a dividend declared of 19 per share. Some time after this twenty-five persons who had appeared and accepted the dividend applied to the Court to open the decree on the ground that they had been decived by the trustees' circular, and that the shit was brought in the interest of the trustees. This suit was withrawn ultimately, and a new dividend of 11 per share was declared, and was accepted by those defendants. The last suit was brought by other defendants who had appeared as suggested by the circular. They renewed the motion made by the twenty-five other defendants to reopen judgment and on the same grounds.

In rendering opinion yesterday, Judge Barrett says the question is not as to whather the Southern property could be recovered. The point is whether the plaintiff, knowing the expectations and hones of the share-holders, have prevented them by unfair means from at least making the attempt, in this action, to realize such expectations, or to hold the plaintiffs responsible for their non-realization. The plaintiffs should have distinctly stated in their circular that the attorneys to whom they referred were their own attorneys and counsel in the suit; and they should have given information as to the precise nature and object of the Einstein suit. They were silent as to Plant and the Southern Express Company, and the allusion to the Ernsteins was guarded and incidental; the gravamen of the charge was omitted, and they only state the suit was brought "for an accounting concerning the trust fund." Considering the nature of the Einstein suit all this was only calculated to mislead the defendants. The Court then decides that the parties to the present suit cannot be said to have acquiesced in the decree, and it must be opened for thom, and generally; but the twenty-five who made the former motion, withdrew it and received the second dividend, must be held to have acquiesced in the judgment, and it is not opened for them. ing was had, and a dividend declared of 10 per share. some time after this twenty-five persons who had ap-

ACTORS NOT A PRIVILEGED CLASS. MISS FANNY MORANT HELD TO HER CONTRACT WITH

, MR. DALY. The extraordinary legal proceeding of applyng to a Court of Equity for an injunction against an actress to prevent her from giving her services to a rival theatrical manager was resorted to by Augustine Daly, manager of the Fifth Avenue Theater, against Miss Fanny Morant. The history of this theatrical trouble, as developed in the Superior Court, during the arguments before Judge Freedman on an order to show cause why a preliminary injunction granted should not be made permanent, is as follows:

Miss Morant was one of the regular company at the Fifth Avenue Theater last season, at \$120 a week. The contract was renewed for the present season at \$130, it being expressly stipulated that Miss Morant was not to give her professional services to any other manager in this city during the season; she was to get suitable parts in the Fifth-Avenue Theater, and that if she wished to perform in another city theater and should refuse to fulfil her engagement with Mr. Daly, and if he by legal propoceedings should prevent her from carrying out an engagement in a rival theater, then be was to pay her \$33 a week during the season, as long as she refused to appear in the Fifth Avenue The ater, and that she would be entitled to no more. Miss Morant refused to carry out her coutract with Mr. Daly, and made an engagement at the Union Square Theater. Mr. Daly obtained a preliminary on, but as a courtesy to the manager of the Union Square Theater, he permitted her to perform

ing the question whether the negative clause in a theatrical contract of that nature can be enforced by a Court of Equity, Just like simular contracts made in other employments. After referring to the cases and authorities cited by the counsol on both sides, Judge Freedman comes to the conclusion that there is no reason for holding that theatrical contracts should be considered to be on a different feeting from others, or that actors should be treated as a privileged class, or why managers who sink a large capital in their business, relying on contracts with performers of attractive talents should be left wholly at the mercy of actors and actresses. He is of opinion that theatrical performers should be held to the faithful fulfilment of their contracts just like other people, and that when the Court cannot compel the carying out of the entire contract, it should, as in all other cases, operate to bind the consciences of the parties to the contract to a true fulfillment of what they had undertaken. He then takes up the pleas in the answer. With regard to the allegation that Mr. Daly was in arrears from the last season, he says the defondant ought to have incorporated in the new contract a clause that she could not be compelled to appear under the new contract as long as the arrears continued. As to the plea that the plain iff did not intend to carry out his portion of the contract so far as relates to placing defendant on the stage, the Court holds that it is not supported by proof, and that on the contrary it appeared that the plaintiff had actually sent her a part for study and rehearsal, and that defendant would not receive or open it. She might also provide against the alleged discrimination of parts by a clause setting out how often, in what plays, and in what characters she was to appear. The Judge then says that he has reserved for the close of the opinion the clause as to the payment of one fourth of the \$130 a week if she was to be restrained from appearing at a rival establishment, and it would not be

Judge Pratt, sitting in the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court, yesterday, listened to the argument in an application for a mandamus to compel Mayor Hunter to sign the warrant for paying the assessment on the Park highway in Flatoush to the Park Commissioners. The amount of the warrant is \$61,000. Decision reserved.

In the Atlantic-ave. Railroad litigation, Judge Pratt of the Brooklyn branch of the Supreme Court rendered a decision yesterday, holding that, although the company used the land on Fuiton-at, for the track, the company used the land on Faiton-st for the crack, without acquiring title therete, they had a right to build and operate a road there, and had done so in good faith, and that by constructing the road before acquiring title to the lands, the patitioner committed a teenmeal trespass which can be adequately compensated by money damages. He saw no reason why the road should not be continued in operation pending proceedings to acquire title, on giving security as provided by Sec. 21 of Chap. 140, Laws of 1859.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Jus-tice Franmer, Michael Sauce was held in \$2,000 bail for shooting Maria Caperto in the face during a quarrel at No. 101 Crosby-st., on Wednesday night. The wound, though painful, is not serious. At the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before At the Lenex Market Folice Court yesterday, before Justice Otterbourg, three beys named Archibald Hadden, Frank Houis and Wm. Mach, ware held in \$1,000 bair each to answer a charge of breaking into the grocery store of Michael Kenny at No. 23 Catherinest, on Wednesley night, and steading 75 cents.

at. on Wednesday night, and steading 75 cents.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, criminals pleaded guidly and were scattened as follows: Heary Lucium, embenzing £21. Peoitentiary for two mouths; Charles H. Knight, attempt at grand larcony, State Prison for two years; Albert Morasky, attempt at petty larceny. Penitentiary for one year: James Stor, hereign barglary tools in his possession, Penitentiary for one year; Rivard year; Edward Jackson and George Thompson, burglary, such two years in State Frison.

DECISIONS-SEPT. 10. Superior Court—Special Term—By Judge Curtis.—
Wright act Haggins—Judgment opened so far as to allow plaintif to
try his action on condition that he pay to defendant his costs of June
term, and 310 costs of opposing this motion, the jedgement and all proceedings thereasider to stand in this Intern as security. Merchant Asmoriation, &c. act Moore.—Motion for leave to issue execution on jedgment denied without prejudice to a renewal on proof that nothing has
been received in astifaction of judgment, and without costs to either
party. Bodly agt Stage.—Mytion to dignise proceedings supplemen-

tary to execution granted, without costs to either party. Kellogg agt.
Smith et al.—Order of reference granted. Smith agt. Le Baron et al.;
Neven agt. Kernen Hall agt. Morrow et al.; Gillas agt. Jones and ano.;
Gills et al. agt. Jones et al.; Dorman agt. Sheehy; Petter agt. Mars;
Berrian agt. The Mayor, &c., New Fork; Westen agt. Ketchem; Hagan
agt. Lalmbeer; Smith agt. Smith; Dilon agt. Masterson; Fitch agt. Tiffan's Co.; Channeey agt. Same. Orders granted.
By Judge Freelman.—Elizabeth Veitenheimer agt. Louis Veitanbenner.—Debendant's motion for judgment granted, and jactument of divorce randered against the plaintiff. Plaintiff's motions for additional
vausel fea, and for feature a limour, no twithstanding the rendition of
un ment against her, denied. Daly agt. Fanny Morant Smith et al.—
Plain tiff's motion for injunction granted on terms. (See opinion.)

Supveme Court—Chambers—By Judge Barrett.— Richards art Cariton.—Memorandum, Diasmore et al. agt. Adams Wardenbur, Tagt. Burkz.—Optabous. By Judge Westbrook.—Rockwell agt. Geery; in the matter of Swin. Memorandum. Mackey art. Aver.—Mation denied, with \$10 cease. Hirses agt. Livingston.—Motion denied without costs.

CALENDARS-THIS DAY. 28. Campbell agt. Maeller, ha.
47. Smith agt. Wald.
68. Church ark. Stone.
72. Badgely agt. Hathawar &c.
81. National Freight & Lighterage Co. agt. Tarner,
90. McKellar agt. Culwell, &c.
101. Skantom agt. Santom. 170. N. Y., N. H. & H. L. LON-agt. Ponney, &c. 179. Falk sgt. Jackson. 179. N. Y. C. & H. B. B. Co. agt. Keech, &c. 180. Newell, &c., agt. Mnq. 187. Weber sgt. Weber and ora-188. Sams agt. Sams. 189. Winn agt. McClellan, &c. 199. Henry agt. Lord, &c. 191. Crowell agt. Turner, ha.

MARINE COURT-TRIAL TERM.-PART L.-GROSS, J. 130. Beebe agt. Egler, impl'd. 131. Duby agt. Gulffoyle. 132. Statiery agt. Poerschka. 133. Baxter et al. agt. Cum-190. Wahimung agt. New.
94. Knapp agt. Hathaway.
65. Ripley agt. Middleton.
60. Same agt. Same.
125. Fielschauer agt. Blees S.
M. Co.
127. Williams et al. agt. Peters.
128. Seer art. Hoffman. mings.
136. Lowe et al. agt. Mittendorf.
138. Pierce agt. N. Y. Steam
Regine Co.
141. Machellar agt. Miller.

dter agt Sei PART III. Co.
145. Stout agt. Harriman.
146. Atwater et al. agt. Galpin.
147. Advan agt. The teraphic Co.
151. Gray agt. Tomphius.
152. Moore agt. Schefer.
154. Constitu agt. Sanchon, Jr.

410... Barnes et al. agt. Montell. 1544. Oostello agt. Snuchon, Jr. Grayma K. Snuscova. Burttant Lann, J. — Frank Rassell. robberr; George O'Brien, Phillip Connell, Thomas Winter, robberr; Patrick Dobbins, telentoses assentis and besterry; Charles Williams, fedoniose assentis to bastery; John Huggard, Jr. William Mehan, Bernard Reilly, Henry Walker, burglary; William Belac, Burglary; Peter J. Walki, burglary; Rachel Booger, grand larceny; George Marchall, grand in Irono; Robert Fitzgerad, grand larceny; William Boucke, grand larceny; Julius L. R. Mendelsohn, Edmand Haudred, torgary, Belvia P. Hayner, forgery; John Shaw, larceny from the person.

#### DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Malls for Belgium, Greek, by the steamship Colins, close at 10 a. m.
A Mail for Halifax, N. S., is closed at the New York Post-Odice every
tay at 6 p. m., and goes via Boston.
SATURDAT, Sarr. 12.
Malls for Great Britain and Ireland, via Queenstown and Liverpool,
by steamship Baltic, close at 12M. A Supplementary Mail is closed at
the Post-Odice at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No.
2 North River.
Por Continental and Bremen Mails, be steamship. 52 North River.

For Continental and Bremen Mails, by steamship Neckar, mails close at 11:30 s. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post-Office at 1:30 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from foot of Third-st., Ho

boken.

Mails for South Pacific and Coutral America, per the steamship Henry
Chauncer, close at 10 a. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed at the Post
Office at 11 a. m. Steamship sain at 12 M., from Pier No. 42 N. R.

SUNDAL, SEPT. 13.

All Mails close at 11 o'close a. m. The Post-Office is open from 9 a.

10 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

FOR BREMEN—In steamship Oter, Sept. 10.—T. W. Stackpole, Mrs. Ruuneline Stackpole, Miss Emmeline D. Stackpole, Miss Emmeline D. Stackpole, Miss Emsender, A. Leckemann, L. Resenthal, Reinshard Heller, Mrs. Heinhard Heller and three elukiren, Dr. J. A. Stearer, Friedmann John, Mrs. Friedmann John, Mrs. Auna Merschel, Mrs. Auna Merschel, Mrs. Auna Merschel, Mrs. Auna Merschel, Mrs. All Mrs. P. Berencroick, Jr. L. H. Sigall, Max. Schwarz, Mrs. Liebe-Harkers, Editors, and Servant. Mrs. Auguste Buckholz and two children, Edward Hildebrant, F. Berrencotch, jr. Mrs. P. Bereecroick, Jr. L. H. Sigail, Max Solwarz, Mrs. Liebe-Harkert, children, and servant.
FOR SAVASNAH-for stemming Gen. Borner. Sept. 10.—T. M. Wilsen, J. Rosenhand, A. N. Whitner. Major F. W. Reid, Miss S. Sibshy, Mrs. S. K. Emmerton, G. S. Pope and wife, Wm. G. Elliswood, B. Brady, wife, and son; W. J. Dainty, G. C. Harward, J. Baratier, J. H. Heward, Welter Nelson, P. H. Dacey, M. Costello, J. O'Brien, M. Kesuch, Wm. Brown, D. W. Weils.
FOR Had Bill Go-fr a teomeship Hommonio, Sept. 10.—S. Kauffman, Mrs. John H. Gooswin, Mrs. Charles Mackin, C. L. Murphy, Albert Palkin, Carl Stephens, J. G. Kraemler and son. Philip Lebrelter, Gastano Gobbi, M. Felix Lavaur, Noemi Lavaur, Miss Louise Lavaur, A. Simrock, A. James, A. Rabe, L. M. Andresen, Mas Louise Andresen, Miss Berths Andresen, Mrs. Therese Berte', Miss Pauline Rolafelder, G. W. Lench, C. Lutters, F. Schwarzchild, N. Chirade, Phols Schaefer, Laurens Sepert, Henry Bocksulth, John Peter Roeder, Charles L. Brodesen, Ascher Kastmann, H. Goldbeck, Mrs. Auna Schuttzer, Mr. and Mrs. F. Croissant, Angust Fahrmanu, Goorge Site, Joachim Homing, Paul Heyder, Louis Spitzer.
FOR BERMUDA—In a steanashy Cassissa, Sept. 10—Gregorio Menender, Mrs. Camila Roche, A. Martiner, Adel Salar, wife and two-Children, Rafsei Tars, Walter D. Munson, John Tomas Nagel, Henry Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, Jose Prats, J. W. Milfor, Marthew Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, Jose Prats, J. W. Milfor, Marthew Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, Jose Prats, J. W. Milfor, Marthew Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, Jose Prats, J. W. Milfor, Marthew Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, Jose Prats, J. W. Milfor, Marthew Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, Jose Prats, J. W. Milfor, Marthew Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, Jose Prats, J. W. Milfor, Marthew Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, Jose Prats, J. W. Milfor, Marthew Franklin, Charles Henry Stevens, Jose Prats, J. W. Milfor, Marthew Parchaller, Marthew Parchaller, Marth

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PROM BREMEN-In Steamship Hohemsoftern, Sept. 10.—II Rosenberg and son, Louise Neunecke, Louise Schinte, S. A. Millans dommerhoff, Dr. Th. E. Heldondeld, H. Varman, family servant, Ida Grokenbeimer, Eroma Gurkenheimer, Dr. Joidmann, Angart Schoch, Pred. Dr. Fera Kirkel, R. G. Burkan, Sinclair Barkan, R. B. Scott, G. C. B. Southworth and family, Sgran, W. T. Hutchins, D. B. Lee, William Smith, Editin Smith, Berne, Consul Ernest von Bruysel, Belgian, Hermann Wunder Mark Schinger, 1988

Ruthven, Mrs. Laberata Velasso de Martinet, 2008 28718. Perminado Cayestan, Alvarez, timilerno Zadio, Permindo de Zayas, Antonio Sommilien, Manuel B. Freiles v Govin, Jose Feelles y Govin, Francisco Parado y Govin, Jose Molican, Jose Ma Zayas, Louis Felipe Dango, Pracisco M. Lores Garcia, Luis Gonzaga y Drako, Julio A. Rovinsona, deselven, Bernsbe Ablica.

FROM GLASGOW—In stramship distribuis, Sept. 10.—J. Newton, Proceedings of the Rev. D. Young, the Rev. G. Swan, Mrs. R. Simpson and child, Mrs. Corg. n. O. Beguin, Miss. A. Wood, Miss. J. Lebo, Miss Isabella Brand, Master J. Scott, Miss Rose Jouniars, J. Stevens, T. H. Roysten, Mrs. Laug, Mrs. Beddle, Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Grav. J. Roysten, Mrs. Roysten, Mrs

MINIATURE ALMANAC. 6:56 

#### SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF NEW-YORK ...... SEPT. 10.

Steamship Verksburg, Euzbulr, Port Royal and Fernandias, Pla., Gebpecke.

Steamship France (Br.), Alltree, Liverpool, F. W. J. Harst.

Steamship State of vicurita, McKensie, Bermula, A. R. Onterbridge Bark Golden Fleece (Br.), Armstrong, Bridgetown, Bermula, Earth Mark Robert (Br.), Armstrong, Bridgetown, Bermula, Trowbridge's Sona.

Bark Mary Riddeout (Br.), Gibson, Calals, Me., Brett, Son & Co., Bark Battestina C. (Hat.), Bajetto, Cork for orders, A. P., Agresta, Brig Marie (Ger.), Drews, Laboun for orders, Fanch, Edye & Co., Brig Wolfville (Br.), Bartling, Liverpool, Boyd & Huden, Edye & Co., Brig Wolfville (Br.), Bartling, Liverpool, Boyd & Huden, Brig Florenge (Br.), Berrillo, Liverpool, Boyd & Louderoridge, Brig Mary E. Thayer, Gross-indict, diahis, Brazil, Haud & Swan, Schr. Sark Wooster, McParland, Baston, Chas. H. Low.

Schr. M. L. Wedmore, Manro, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills, Schr. Carrie W Clarz, Cross, Aux Cayes, Hayth, B. J. Wennberg, Schr. Alton T. Miner, Oaks, Boston, H. W. Jackson & Son.

Schr. Ble Hamilton, Cole., Norwich, Ct., H. W. Jackson & Son.

Schr. Almels, Smith, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Smith, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Smith, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Smith, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Pembroke, Me., Jed Frye & Co., Schr. Almels, Minth, Minth, Minth, Minth, Minth, Minth, Minth, Minth, Minthe, Minth, Mint

Barge A. D. Cools, barker, sweetness, taken b. Greggy
ARRIVED.

Steamship State of Virginia (Br.). Moodle, Glasgow Ang. 20, and
Larne 30-th, with mide. and pass. to Austin Baldwin & Co.

Steamship Cohe (Br.). Martyn, Liverpool Ang. 20, and Queenstown
30-th, with mide. and pass. to Chas. G. Franckiya.

Steamship Australia (Br.), Mackey, Glasgow Ang. 26, via Queenstown
28-th, with mides, and pass. to Henderson Bros. DOMESTIC PORTS.

Saw Francisco, Sept. 10.—The steamship Collins strived last night from Hong Kong and Yokohama.

POREIGN PORTS.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The National Line steamship Denmark, Williams, from New-York Aug. 26 for this port, was off the Fastnet Ligh

limits, from New York Aug. 20 for 1sis port, was off the Pasinet Loght at 3 of clock prateriary aftermoon.

CARDIFF, Sept. 10.—The Cardiff Line steamship Gianorgen, Laybunne, asion for New York this movering.

Livernoot. Sept. 10.—The National Line steamship Egypt, Grogan, Frean Reventoot. Sept. 10.—The National Line steamship Egypt, Grogan, Frean Reventoot. Sept. 10.—The National Line steamship lithiot sailed from here to-day for Philadelpia. The steamship lithiot sailed from here to-day for Philadelpia. The steamship princip sailed from the United States: Carl Angell, Marcia Common. Sept. 4.—Sailed for the United States: Carl Angell, Marcia General, Sail Logenses, Minnekaha, Lord Panmerston, Horoso, Betty, Heiene, Galveston, Lizzie Wright, and Wexford. Arrived out on the 7th inst.: Orumotch, Brema, August, Hebe, Peter Rohland, Cardis, and It. W. Messer. Arrived out on the 9th inst.: Lophena, Etha Hands, Lalia W., Lucco, Beited Will, and Carlotta. Also arrived out: Ercole.

DISASTERS.

Lalla W., Lucco, Beited Will, and Carlotta. Also arrived out: Ercole.

DISANTERS.

Hong Kong, Sept. 9.—The ship therees which railed from this port July 2, for Mantla and New-Tork, but put back leady and resumed her verse; after repairing, has again returned dismassed.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The carr liceater A, Ulanchard, from Akyab via Falmouth, for Bremen, is ashere on the island of Teschelling, in the North Sea, and is discharking her cargo.

GLICERTON, Sept. 10.—The schr. Pascagoula, from Indianola, with coal, is aground on Polican Spt. She is now being lightened, and it is believed also will come of. An unknown bark is reported close in shore and dismassed east the mostly of States River.

[For Laucet Ship Acces see Fifth Page.]

## REAL ESTATE

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 10, 1874. At the Exchange Salesrooms to-day William Kennelly, Joseph McGuire, and Dingee, Porter & Co. onducted leg. I sales. There was no competition for the property oft. red, and it sold at low figures. Details are appended:

Wm. H. Raynor has sold a gore lote, south-west corwm. H. Raynor has a law to lote, Southwest cor-ference of New-yo. (between Eighth and Ninth aves.) and Manhattan-st., le feet 1 h. ch on the avenue, 99 feet to inches on Manhattan-st., and 71 feet on center line of the block, for 77,500. Also four full lots in Brooklyn on the south side of Greene-ave., 200 feet west of Tompkine-ave., for \$10,000.

AUCTION SALES OF NEW-YORK REAL ESTATE. By Joseph McGuire.

Pive-story brick ienement house and lot, No. 96 Willett at, cast side, 100 feet south of Stanton-at, lot, 25x100, Anke Boner, \$13,317.63.

Pive-story double brick tenement house and lot, No. 94 Williett at, and side, 125 feet south of Stanton-at, lot, 25x100, Anke Boner, \$15,776.79.

One lot south side of Turnisch at. 75 feet east of Seventhave.

23x98.9, Thos. H. Seaber, 83,900.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, south side of Sixtlesh-st.

168.4 feet west of Secondave, 13,4x100.5 W. H. Belieu, \$12,000.

Hy Diagre. Porter & Co.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, south side of One-hundred-and-twenty-second-sh. 291.8 feet west of Avenue A. to., 16,8x100.10, W. H. Wilkins, \$5,350.

### OFFICIAL TRANSFERS OF REAL ESTATE.

rand-st, ss (Nos 383 and 383 2), 100 ft e of Norfolk-st,		
125x100, 12 part	84,583 15,000	
Sth-st, n s, 400 ft w of Sth-ave, 25x92	19 343	
9th-st, West, No 40, s a, 185 ft a of 6th-are, 29.6x98.9	18.900	
School as 1189 me of 2d-ave. 189	3,100	
tch.st n s 241.8 ft w of 2d-ave, 20x10/2.2	14,000	
05th-st, n s, 201.3 ft w of 2d-ave, 16.3x100.7	6,500	
exington-ave, w s, 59.3 ft s of 27th-st, 19.9x78	*******	
of Bathgate Farm, 50x120	3,200	
ndvke ave. a s. 250 ft e of 3d-st. 25x100, Woodlawn Hights.	275	
nigwick-ave, e s center line of 205th at, thence cast 183.7z n180zw134.7zx186.5 (11 h city lots)	10,500	
t-are, n e cor 30th-st, 100a100, 5 yrs. per yr		
Oth-st, n s. 100 fte of Int-ave, thence to a s Slat-at, x east to East River, x south to 30th-st, and west to beginning, 5	10,000	
yrs, per yr	250	

#### City Real Estate for Sale.

AN ELEGANT four-story, brown-stone WELLING, 201651100.5, 57th-st. (wind street) Grat-class in every respect; chorp.
P. H. GRADY, 827 6th-ave. FIRST-CLASS brown-stone A new'r frescoed, 303 West 58th-st, or will be reated with or without furniture; also three new very fine dwellings, all hard wood, near the Park, on West 624-st, will be sold at a figure to suit the times. Apply to WM. BKDELL, builder and owner, 985 Stb-ave. FOR SALE—The large, first-class brown stone front HOUSE, No. 17 West Twenty-first-st. Appir at 104 Patton-st., of

#### Brookinn Real Estate for Sale.

ELEGANT THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES n Brooklyn for sale—Only 20 minutes from Fulton Ferry; a improvements; price, \$5.500; possession immediately. DuGROOT, 142 Fulton-st., New-York. FOR SALE ON VERY EASY TERMS.

No. 102 Pineapple-st.—Frame store and house: lot, 27x90.
Nos. 49, 51 and 53 Nassan.-st.—Frame dwellings; lot. 44x; 40.
Nos. 206 and 298 Washington-st.—Frame dwellings; lot. 46x; 40.
Nos. 179 and 197 Willow st.—3-store and basement brick houses.
No. 43 Willoughte-st.—3-store brick house; lot. 25x; 100.
No. 168 Remseu-st.—3-story brick house; lot. 25x; 100.
W. P. COOK, 235 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

### New-Bersen Real Estate for Sale.

A GOOD INVESTMENT,
will be sold in one body or in tracts of 5,000 acres and upward. These
are good lands, and are opened up by uavigation and radroads. They
contain good water powers, good wood, and codar lumber. Address &
WRIGHT, Elwood, N. J.

FOR SALE or EXCHANGE for property in FOR SALE or to LET-A fine BUSINESS

ORANGE, N. J. (Specialty).—REAL ESTATE
for SALE or RENT; low price; easy terms. HAMILTON &
WALLIS, 30 Pine-st., N. Y., or opposite principal depot. Orange. ORANGE, N. J.—Great variety property for sale and to rent Office hours from 1 to 3 p. m.
L. H. GRERY, 39 Nassan, cor. Liberty et.

## Country Beal Estate for Sale

BARGAIN .- For SALE or EXCHANGE, \$10 DOWN and \$10 MONTHLY will pur-O chase a LOT of LAND, level, dry, and healthy in Creedmon Laws: the cheapest and best low-priced lots ever offered; graded streets silver maple trees, schools, churches, and fine improvements; only 12 miles from New-York; Stewart's railroad passes through the truberty; perfect title, no mortrage on it; prices, \$100, \$150, and \$200, worth double most tota-offered at these figures. Free daily excursion (except Sundrays) at 1 o'clock. For further particulars apply to PAUL C. GRENING, 504 Third-awa, corner Thirty-fourthest.

## Real Estate to Exchange.

LOTS WANTED in Ninth Ward, BROOKLYN, beyond Prinklin-are, about 100x100, in EXCHANGE for improved property. RULAND & WHITING, 5 Beckman-st.

TO EXCHANGE for HOUSE in BROOKLYN,
of equal or greater value—A fifty-acre FARM, near one of the best
stations on Central Railroad of New Jursey; good buildings. BULAND
& WHITING, 5 Beckman-st.

City Property to Let. A FLOOR in PRIVATE BROWN-STONE

A SUIT of FLATS to LET-In house No. A do3 West 43d-st., third floor; elegantly painted, and have every apprintage complete. Apply on premises.

A N elegant four-story, brown-stone DWELL-150 (24 feet wide) 47th-st. near fatheren.

A PARLOR FLOOR of three rooms, situated on 3th-st, central; splendid location for dentist, doctor, or asplight horizons. Apply to HULBERT PECK, itself listate Broker, 268 West 34th-st.

AN ELEGANT four-story BROWN-STONE DWELLING, 25:05:100, in 57th-st., (while street), between 5th and 6th-ares, Est-class in every respect; price moderate. P. H. GRADY, 827 6th-ave. A THREE-STORY, high stoop, brick HOUSE,
Thirly-seventh-st, near Seventh-sve. #1,200; West Thirliettst, #1,000; West Piliteth-st, #1,500, HULBERT PECK, Real
Estate Broker, 203 West Piliteth-st.

CHOICE FLATS to LET-Eight rooms, all improvements, and in good locality; reat \$55 to \$45 per mouth. PRIVATE STABLE to LET in 54th-st., but

TO LET-A very desirable HOUSE, for-TO LET-PRIVATE STABLE, whole or part; six stalls; destrable accommodations, 139 West 35th-st.

TO LET-Handsomely furnished HOUSES TO LEASE-BROADWAY CORNER STORE - The building 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-at., for ten years, or part of the store floor for a short lease. Apply to ALFEED OWRN, 271 Broadway, New York.

TO RENT.—A four-story, high-stoop brown-stone House, 17a65, newly and handwordy furnished and in complete order, to private family only; rest \$300 per month. Call on premises, No. 25 Kast 48th-st. PO LET-First Story-Salesroom and Apart-

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